The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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DAILY COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE, 75 FIFTH AVENUE.

C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - Editor

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

A Bar

Piano S. or H. to a dozen and Dr. Woodruff's Gas Patent stops parts.

Your Good 6-4 Quilts 12½ Cents.

Telegraphs in all Colors.

Country Merchants

Save money every day by purchasing their goods at Richards' & Co's Cheap Cash Store, 54 Federal street, corner Sandusky, near Fifth avenue.

Silk Velvets,

Reduced prices. Bates & Bell.

Fashionable and Seasonable Goods,

A fine assortment offered by Bates & Bell.

Education of Boys.

Place your boys under the care of Prof. S. S. Taylor, if forever, on account of our other boys already there. He takes them into the family.

Country Merchants,

New stock. Bates & Bell.

Fancy Goods,

Very fine goods. Bates & Bell.

Reynard's Substitute for Balloon,

Discarded entirely for crimson and black cashmere. It should be surrounded. Sold by all druggists. Depot for the city at 68 Fifth avenue.

Rye, Starch, Cloths,

A good assortment and at very low prices. Bates & Bell.

Ladies' Undergarments,

A full assortment. Bates & Bell.

Allmon's Pioneer Steam Factory,

49 Water street, Pittsburgh, manufacturer of Sash, Doors, Frames, Moulding, Turning of Lathes, Scroll Sawing, &c.

Ladies' Merino Underwear,

Bates & Bell's.

Lace Curtains, Silk Curtains, Vestibule Lace, &c., at Bates & Bell's.

Grace Darling.

Are now offering at low prices 6-4 to 9-4, T and O Barbed wire.

Fancy Dress Goods.

Dress Trimmings, White Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves and Corsets. Hamburg and Nainsook Edgings and Insertings, Worked Collars and Sets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers and Fancy Goods.

Affleck Bellas & Co. Paige & Bates.

Clothing Cloths.

Cheap to close out. Bates & Bell.

Castor and Scientific Articles

Very large, at the lowest cash prices, manufactured by H. D. Bruce & Co., 99 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Hunter and Bachelor, Parlor and Chamber Sets, Ornamental Tubs, Pails, Vases, &c., Syrian Vases, &c., Syrian Bottles and Stoppers, Cheese Cutters, Silver Plated Ware, &c. Illustrated circular sent free on application.

Democratic Text Cheap.

Immunities of the Franchise.
Immunities of Conference.
Immunities of Property, &c., in Price 2 dollars.

The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH

Messrs. Cumberling & Payne, Wall street, New York, had $50,000 in bonds and currency stolen from them during the interval between New Year's day and Saturday. The thief managed to secure the room, and as no signs of injury to the safe or entrance, suspicion falls upon a young clerk of eccentric antecedents, who has been missing since the robbery. The young man, and whose whereabouts are at present unknown to the detectives.

The receipts of the sale of pews Tuesday night at Beecher's church, Brooklyn, amounted to ninety-seven thousand dollars.

The steamship Rising Star, from Aspinwall on the 20th, has arrived at New York, bringing over half a million in specie.

A fierce fusillade one Tuesday night destroyed the stores of A. C. Shackelford & Co., agricultural implements, and Anderson & Co., commission merchants, Richmond, Va., and damaged property to the amount of $100,000, half covered by insurance.

The Indiana Legislature will meet at Indianapolis this morning. The Republican majority caucus will be held on Tuesday night. The inauguration of Governor-elect Governor Conrad will be consummated.

The Maine Legislature was organized yesterday by the choice of J. S. Drummond as Speaker of the House, and Hannibal Hamlin President of the Senate. The Governor's message will probably be delivered on Friday.

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad company, in Philadelphia, meeting, at Cleveland, yesterday elected the following Board of Directors: J. N. McCullough, J. Gregg, J. Graham Parsons, James P. Davis, S. P. Orr, of Ohio; S. F. Jones, Joseph D. Cope, Thomas Sparks, W. A. Prentice, John D. Taylor, S. Millard and Wm. H. Denman, of New York.

Governor Evans, President of the Denver and Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company, says the reports sent out to the effect that the company has received aid from the Government in the shape of bonds or money is false, except in lands, are erroneous, that all it asks is a number of lands that have been granted to the Denver Pacific, Eastern Division, Company, with no more.

At a meeting of the Boston Board of Trade on Monday, Mr. Edward Atkinson introduced a series of resolutions against the American tariff bill, the most important of which declares that the increase proposed in said bill in taxes upon iron, steel and other metals, upon lumber, upon alkalis, upon glass, and upon salt, are especially objectionable, as they tend to enhance the excessive cost of the production of almost all other commodities already too high to permit the full development of foreign commerce, and seriously to impair the prosperity of the interests which are dependent for existence on a special meeting on the 20th inst.

James Hartstead, a magistrate at Dalhousie, Eastern township, near Montreal, Canada, has been arrested with his two sons, on a charge of conspiracy to defeat justice, by a mock trial of one Rogers, a peripatetic cobbler, who had been arrested for stealing a watch, with a large sum of money while the owner was in bed. The New York dock-yard. The magistrate and Rogers, the cobbler, were married in the same house, and adjourned till to-day. Many

Domestic Sewing Machines.

Immunities of the Franchise.
Immunities of Conference.
Immunities of Property, &c., in Price 2 dollars.

FIRST EDITION.

10 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

THE SENATORSHIP SETTLED.

UNION AND HARMONY

Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon, the Choice.

S. W. Mackey, of Pittsburgh, State Treasurer.

Proceedings of the Legislature—Organization of House Completed—Ex-Members Presided Over and Soldiers Left Out in the Cold—Pardon's Digest Again—The Act Exempting Pittsburgh Church Could Vetoed—Adjournment till Tuesday.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 6, 1869.

The people and the politicians generally now in Harrisburg awoke to-day the startling announcements in quick succession that Hon. John Scott had withdrawn from the Senatorial contest, that for the purpose of preserving harmony and good feeling, Mackey, through his friends, had done the same thing—in short, that the field was left entirely to John Scott, of Huntingdon, the presiding judge of that district, and the prominent men of the State Treasurer, Montreal and Mackey, fearful their influences might come to naught. But this was not done without considerable secret conferring among the prominent men here.

It was after nightfall early this morning that Gen. W. W. Irwin, finding it impossible to stem the tide, gracefully withdrew, and left the victory of the Reconstructing to his only opponent, Robert W. Mackey, Cashier of the Harrisburg National Bank of Pittsburgh.

It was also announced this morning, for the first time, that a Republican caucus of the two houses would be held at 8 o'clock this afternoon. Everything came together like a flash of lightning or a thunderbolt, in a quiet city though everybody knows now, and more than it seems that Governor Geary, Montreal and Mackey feared their influences might come to naught. But this was not done without considerable secret conferring among the prominent men here.

Speaker Worrington presided.

Senator Fisher, of Lancaster, nominated Hon. John Scott for Senator for the long term.

Clerk nominated Mr. Sedfield, but as he declined withdrew his name. A letter of withdrawal from Mr. Grow was read.

Senator Smith made a brief speech, nominating the name of Mr. Montreal and withdrawing Mr. Scott.

Senator Simms followed, announcing for withdrawal of Mr. Montreal, who had acted in giving up in Allegheny 11,000 majority for Grant. He then made the nomination of Scott would be unanimous.

Senator Brown, of Beaver, followed, with John Allison's withdrawal in favor of Scott.

Senator Connell, of Philadelphia, nominated the speechmaking, he said, of Senator Kaufax was his favorite, but he had withdrawn early in the canvass, because he could not make enough votes. Laughter.

Senator Connell moved that the nomination of Hon. John Scott be made unanimous. Agreed to. Three cheers for Governing voices.

Mr. Ernst then nominated Mr. S. W. Mackey for Treasurer, and the nomination was unanimously ratified by the same manner, after which the caucus dissolved.

It did not take fifteen minutes to do the work.

The Legislature having adjourned over till Tuesday, all the politicians are leaving town.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 6, 1869.

The selection of Scott was purely because there was no power to prevent it. No candidate, as the united, had a majority. The friends of Mackey, the Senator, Speaker, Clerk, Judge, Auditor-General, Treasurer, Secretary of State, intelligence and strength, and it was not long before he began to move right ahead of everybody. Everybody saw this, and everybody—Cameron not excepted—began to get in first. Whether Cameron or some one else got in first, may be an open question. No one wanted to be left at the tail. You will hear that Cameron did it, that it is Cameron man's man. He has made no pledges. Of them all, Cameron may have pledged him, but not because of pledges or understanding of any kind. Scott's election is a tribute to ability and intelligence.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, Pa., January 6, 1869.

The Message to the Senate.

Latest Chicago Market.

Latest Cincinnati Market.

Latest Chicago Stock.

Latest Cincinnati Stock.

Latest Chicago Gold.

Latest Cincinnati Gold.

Latest Chicago Produce.

Latest Cincinnati Produce.

Latest Chicago Cattle.

Latest Cincinnati Cattle.

Latest Chicago Hogs.

Latest Cincinnati Hogs.

Latest Chicago Sheep.

Latest Cincinnati Sheep.

Latest Chicago Lumber.

Latest Cincinnati Lumber.

Latest Chicago Coal.

Latest Cincinnati Coal.

Latest Chicago Whiskey.

Latest Cincinnati Whiskey.

Latest Chicago Flour.

Latest Cincinnati Flour.

Latest Chicago Grain.

Latest Cincinnati Grain.

Latest Chicago Provisions.

Latest Cincinnati Provisions.

Latest Chicago Groceries.

Latest Cincinnati Groceries.

Latest Chicago Dry Goods.

Latest Cincinnati Dry Goods.

Latest Chicago Hardware.

Latest Cincinnati Hardware.

Latest Chicago Iron.

Latest Cincinnati Iron.

Latest Chicago Steel.

Latest Cincinnati Steel.

Latest Chicago Nails.

Latest Cincinnati Nails.

Latest Chicago Glass.

Latest Cincinnati Glass.

Latest Chicago Oil.

Latest Cincinnati Oil.

Latest Chicago Petroleum.

Latest Cincinnati Petroleum.

Latest Chicago Tobacco.

Latest Cincinnati Tobacco.

Latest Chicago Wool.

Latest Cincinnati Wool.

Latest Chicago Cotton.

Latest Cincinnati Cotton.

Latest Chicago Hides.

Latest Cincinnati Hides.

Latest Chicago Leather.

Latest Cincinnati Leather.

Latest Chicago Boots and Shoes.

Latest Cincinnati Boots and Shoes.

Latest Chicago Hats and Caps.

Latest Cincinnati Hats and Caps.

Latest Chicago Furs.

Latest Cincinnati Furs.

Latest Chicago Jewelry.

Latest Cincinnati Jewelry.

Latest Chicago Watches.

Latest Cincinnati Watches.

Latest Chicago Silverware.

Latest Cincinnati Silverware.

Latest Chicago Plated Ware.

Latest Cincinnati Plated Ware.

Latest Chicago Brass Goods.

Latest Cincinnati Brass Goods.

Latest Chicago Copper Goods.

Latest Cincinnati Copper Goods.

Latest Chicago Tin Goods.

Latest Cincinnati Tin Goods.

Latest Chicago Zinc Goods.

Latest Cincinnati Zinc Goods.

Latest Chicago Lead Goods.

Latest Cincinnati Lead Goods.

Latest Chicago Paper.

Latest Cincinnati Paper.

Latest Chicago Books.

Latest Cincinnati Books.

Latest Chicago Stationery.

Latest Cincinnati Stationery.

Latest Chicago Printing.

Latest Cincinnati Printing.

Latest Chicago Engraving.

Latest Cincinnati Engraving.

Latest Chicago Lithographing.

Latest Cincinnati Lithographing.

Latest Chicago Photographing.

Latest Cincinnati Photographing.

Latest Chicago Daguerreotyping.

Latest Cincinnati Daguerreotyping.

Latest Chicago Ambrotyping.

Latest Cincinnati Ambrotyping.

Latest Chicago Tintyping.

Latest Cincinnati Tintyping.

Latest Chicago Ferrotyping.

Latest Cincinnati Ferrotyping.

Latest Chicago Crystalotyping.

Latest Cincinnati Crystalotyping.

Latest Chicago Chromotyping.

Latest Cincinnati Chromotyping.

Latest Chicago Lithotyping.

Latest Cincinnati Lithotyping.

Latest Chicago Typotyping.

Latest Cincinnati Typotyping.

Latest Chicago Stereotyping.

Latest Cincinnati Stereotyping.

Latest Chicago Electrotyping.

Latest Cincinnati Electrotyping.

Latest Chicago Galvanotyping.

Latest Cincinnati Galvanotyping.

Latest Chicago Daguerreotyping.

Latest Cincinnati Daguerreotyping.

Latest Chicago Ambrotyping.

Latest Cincinnati Ambrotyping.

Latest Chicago Tintyping.

Latest Cincinnati Tintyping.

Latest Chicago Ferrotyping.

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Latest Chicago Crystalotyping.

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Latest Chicago Chromotyping.

Latest Cincinnati Chromotyping.

Latest Chicago Lithotyping.

Latest Cincinnati Lithotyping.

Latest Chicago Typotyping.

Latest Cincinnati Typotyping.

Latest Chicago Stereotyping.

Latest Cincinnati Stereotyping.

Latest Chicago Electrotyping.

Latest Cincinnati Electrotyping.

Latest Chicago Galvanotyping.

Latest Cincinnati Galvanotyping.

WASHINGTON.

NATIONAL RAILROAD BILL.

Three Roads from Washington Proposed—One to New York, One to Pittsburgh and One to Cincinnati—The Bank of Surgeon in the Navy—The Pension Bill Passed in the House—The Diplomatic Appropriation Bill—The Mission to Rome not Restored—The Public Debt Statement—The Revenue Laws—The Tariff Bill—The Freedmen's Bureau—Office Holders to Hold but One Office at a Time—Virginia Public Guard Disbanded—The Government's Right to Appeal in Criminal Cases—Proposed Consolidation of Missions—Adverse Report on Alexander Cummings's Nomination—The Troubles on the Ogeechee Plantations in Georgia—Report of General Sibley—Economy in Government Expenditures—Speech of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6, 1869.

The Senate Passed Bill.

The Senate was very dull in the morning hour, and did nothing of special interest. Although Mr. Sherman called up his railroad bill, the reading of which occupied half an hour. It provides for the appointment of Commissioners in the construction of three railroads from Washington to New York, one from Washington to Pittsburgh, and one from Washington to Cincinnati. Should the question be raised as to the power of Congress to construct railroads, and the constitutionality and practicability of extending them from Washington. He argued that Congress had the power, and that it was demanded by every consideration of public policy. His speech was an hour and a half long, and was one for which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will not thank him. It was calm and dispassionate in tone, but exceedingly severe in the suggestion for the course they have for many years pursued towards the National Capital, and brought out facts of the greatest importance to every citizen who is interested in a safe, speedy and economical way of reaching Washington. He spoke of the difficulties and dangers encountered in coming over the road from Baltimore, showing what a proscriptive policy the monopolists who owned those passengers, now for Flag Ugliness and Co., and now for Gen. Lee, and now for Jeff Davis, and now for Andy Johnson, and now for Grant, and fought of all kinds, to compel the poor money into her greedy treasury. The opponents of the new lines of road had a large force on hand and in the galleries. After Mr. Sherman's speech the bill was laid over until next Monday, when one of the Maryland Senators will probably speak in defense of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

War Damage Claims.

An hour was then spent on the New Jersey case, being that of Mr. Murphy, a citizen of Newark, who presented a claim for damage done her property during the war.

The Bank of Naval Surgeon.

The House was a good deal more lively than the Senate. The principal business transacted was the passage of the Naval Committee's bill increasing the rank of surgeons in the navy, which led to sharp debate. The question involved is one that has been steadily agitated in the navy for some years, and the friends of the bill claim that they are obliged to take orders from lieutenants, and even if they have seen twenty or thirty years active service are compelled to mess with officers who have just graduated. Their principle is of a sensible one, and as much as an official question. E. R. Washburn, made a strong speech against the measure, on the ground of the expense it involved, but was not sustained by the House.

The Pension and Diplomatic Appropriation Bills.

The annual pension appropriation bill was then passed just as it came from Washington's committee, without amendment. The diplomatic bill was put through the discussion of the whole, but was not definitely acted upon in the House.

The Mission to Rome.

The Democrats, under the lead of Brooks, made their usual fight to get the mission to Rome restored, but could muster only twenty-five votes for the motion, and in general will continue to do what business we have to do.

Internal Revenue Laws.

The Ways and Means Committee are not likely to do anything at the present session of Congress in the matter of amending or repealing the Internal Revenue laws. The Committee seems in his late report took the ground that the whole subject had better go over to next year, and that it might be seen how the new whisky law works. This report is entertained by some members of the committee. If the matter was to be taken in now, it would require two or three weeks' work to get through with it, and the probability there would be more to finish it in the end. These would leave but two or three weeks for the consideration in the Senate, which is far too short a time to perfect the measure. The opinion is also entertained more or less in both branches of Congress, therefore, is that the question had better be left untouched.

The Tariff Bill.

The Committee will do nothing definite about the tariff bill. Chairman Morrill, of Vermont, who is now absent leaving after the Pennsylvania Senatorship.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

The House committee on Freedmen's Affairs has instructed the chairman to report against all projects for further extension of the Bureau. They are convinced that the reconstruction laws give military commanders power to protect the property pertaining to freedmen, and while apprehensive that more can be done during Mr. Johnson's administration, they are certain, from a conference with Gen. Grant, that the present Congress will do nothing.

Virginia's Public Guard.

The so-called Public Guard of Virginia was disbanded this morning by General Schofield. It was born of the high-handed outrage that came up was the Naval Committee's bill increasing the rank of surgeons in the navy, which led to sharp debate. The question involved is one that has been steadily agitated in the navy for some years, and the friends of the bill claim that they are obliged to take orders from lieutenants, and even if they have seen twenty or thirty years active service are compelled to mess with officers who have just graduated. Their principle is of a sensible one, and as much as an official question. E. R. Washburn, made a strong speech against the measure, on the ground of the expense it involved, but was not sustained by the House.

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One Office at a Time.

Senator Edmunds's bill to prevent any person from holding two offices at the same time, which was favorably reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day, is a measure which the committee have had under consideration for a long time. Some persons have asserted that it is aimed at Gen. Schofield, but nothing could be further from the fact. All the Republican Senators, the committee think, it would be wise to keep him in the Cabinet, and if those more interested in this bill have reason to believe that he would willingly resign his office in order to employ it upon so to act as Grant's secretary of War

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1869.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, was held yesterday at Cleveland, and the proceedings were quite harmonious. The old Board of Directors, with J. N. McCullough, Esq., President, was re-elected. The action of the meeting is represented to have had a favorable effect upon the stock of the Company.

It took about two minutes for the Pennsylvania House of Representatives yesterday, on motion of Mr. Jenkins, Democrat, to order for each member a copy of Purdon's Digest. The job will take from the State treasury about $1,000. It would be just as near right to order for each member a sack of dollars at the public expense. It is an annual job, and some of the members must have at least half a dozen copies of the Digest, if they have not sold them. What next?

The Legislature has adjourned till Tuesday. As yet no explanation has been given for rejecting an offer by responsible parties to do the *billing and pasting* at a saving of from $20,000 to $30,000. The members and Senators had better consult with their constituents, and see what is thought of this — advice, of the Pittsburg Digest grab. Gentlemen, how can you expect the approbation of the tax-ridden people so long as you put up these things — to say nothing about the moral aspect of the matter?

THE SENSATIONAL CONTEST ENDED.

The Senatorial contest at Harrisburg has virtually terminated in favor of the Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon county, who appears to have been not only the first choice of many, but the second choice of nearly everybody. After our own county, he certainly was our first choice, as he was of our candidate in the Representative district, and we do not doubt that the same degree of unanimity and satisfaction with which this agreement was reached at the capital, will prevail among the Republicans at large. It is not too much to say that but for our unfortunate division and inability to concentrate on a single candidate, the choice would have fallen to Allegheny. But our divided front was fatal — it was apparent from the first it would be. We had two candidates, on either of whom the choice might have worthily fallen — but as Mr Scott was the second choice of both and the friends of both, we trust the contest will leave no sting, and that, here and everywhere, personal disappointments will be forgotten in the general satisfaction occasioned by the result.

Mr. Scott is one of the ablest lawyers of our State, and possesses a thoroughly practical mind that grasps questions with a welcome logic and large intelligence. In the consideration of great questions of policy and statesmanship, he is capable of standing among the foremost of the body to which he is about to be elected. Laboriously devoted to his profession, he is best known in his own State, where his fine abilities and elevation of character are appreciated at their true value. When John Scott takes his seat in the United States Senate, as the successor of Charles R. Buckalew, that body will be stronger in every quality that can confer usefulness, dignity and statesmanship.

The selection of Mr. R. W. Mackey, of this city, for State Treasurer, in the place of Gen. Hartranft, whose election was just as gratifying, was a sudden flash of inspiration. The General leaves the Treasury in the discharge of the responsible position well and faithfully, is disgusted by no one, and his acceptance as a collector casts no doubt on him in this respect. In the purlieus of the Capitol, "continuation" formed at the last moment decided the case against him and in favor of Mr. Mackey, whose qualifications for the office will be to where he questioned. His position as Cashier of the Allegheny Bank, which he has long held, has given him a standing in financial circles and a familiarity with finances and monetary affairs that will be of value to the State.

We congratulate the Republicans in the Legislature and throughout the State on so harmonious a termination of the contest, which is one that threatened to be one of unequaled warmth and asperity.

GOV GEARY'S MESSAGE.

We present for the perusal of our readers this morning Governor Geary's annual message. The document is replete with suggestions that deeply concern the welfare of the public. The financial report shows that the total amount in the Treasury for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868, was $[illegible]. The ordinary expenses during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868, were $2,852,508 99. Loans redeemed, interest on loans and other payments make up a total of $6,005,882 06, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $1,035,677 37. The operations of the Sinking Fund are exhibited clearly. The balance in Fund September 1, 1867, was $3,737,402 81. The receipts from September 1st to November 30, 1868, amounted to $1,636,997 37. Out of this interest paid and loans redeemed left a balance in fund on the last date of $664,052 70. The special tax of one half mill assessed to the State in the same period $632,379 20, which, with the balance on hand, made a total of $1,296,431 90. The January and July interest payments left a balance of $576,052 37. The total balance in the Sinking Fund at the last date was $1,240,105 18. During the past year the public debt has been reduced $6,677,302 06. The recommendation to apply the surplus funds in the Treasury in the purchase of outstanding bonds merits the careful consideration of the Legislature. Four Normal Schools are now recognized as State institutions. The Governor recommends the immediate establishment of others. He alludes briefly to the causes producing the failure of the Agricultural College, and points out the means of rendering it a success. The attention of the Legislature is called to the defects of the registry law, and a prompt remedy for the evils resulting from them urged. His suggestions looking towards the establishment of an Insurance Department, if acted upon, will afford the same protection to our citizens that is secured to the citizens of other States, while adequate protection from dishonorable agents is guaranteed by law. Not the least valuable of the suggestions is that in relation to a change in the collection of statistics relating to exports, imports, agriculture, manufactures, iron, coal, lumber, etc. The good results of such a desk must be apparent.

GRANT'S CABINET.

There appears to be at least an average probability that Gen Grant is disposed to take the Secretary of the Treasury from New York, without however being especially settled in his own mind as to the man. That he thinks well of Hon. Dwight A. Wells, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, is put beyond a question; but that he will consult the "wise heads" of the great money center, and be guided very much by their judgment, is more than probable. The fact that New York is the money center, doubtless is a leading consideration in the case with General Grant. Certainly political considerations cannot have much weight. As a State, New York was the only great State that failed to redeem its promises by going for Seymour. Not so, however, with Pennsylvania. She not only redeemed her pledge, but did it at a moment and in a manner that actually decided the result in advance. Such a fact, we conclude, will not be entirely overlooked by General Grant. Pennsylvania, in the Presidential contest, was what Napoleon's army marching to the sea was to the great campaign of the war. General Grant's failing towards our State must be allin to the gratitude he feels and everywhere expresses for Pennsylvania. Independent of considerations of this character, we might argue that Pennsylvania will not be overlooked by the President elect in making up his Cabinet. Her great and manifold interests, her position in the Union, her influence and weight in public concerns, and many kindred reasons, all speak loudly in her behalf. The time is drawing near when the decision must be made. Gen. Grant is known to have been for some time carefully surveying the field and considering the whole subject, and it is known that he is not and at no time has been indifferent to the great claims of Pennsylvania or to her ability to furnish a member of his Cabinet who will fill every requirement of the general course he has marked out for himself.

Kentucky has not decided whether or not she will kill the fatted calf upon the return of her prodigal son, John C. Breckinridge. In Kentucky, Colonel Johnston, who made out to run nearly as fast as his General, and who was on his staff, comes out in the Frankfort Yeoman with a flourish that reminds one of a circus parade. Colonel Johnston, speaking for his late chief, says:

"What we ask for General Breckinridge is not special legislation, but justice. We will have it — nothing in the name of time or the future of a people will be long among the unredressed wrongs it is permitted to exist. He asks no favor, and in his behalf we request that there shall be no demonstration for him, no public meeting, no complimentary parties or banquets. He has made his surrender in the affection of the people, and he will be content to wait for the verdict of time. He is willing that, politically, his career is ended, and he will be content to live hereafter in the affection of his people."

This is sad, very sad, indeed. Who can't sympathize with the late "foremost man in the affection of the people" in his misfortune? Another Kentucky journal dwells on John's "unfortunate love for Kentucky" (Bourbon), and adds that "he has never been abused from center to circumference." Now, why in the name of that is reasonably sentient, can Kentucky kill the fatted calf, and lay her arm paw on the prodigious occasion?

The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, referring to the attempt to supersede Mr. Rollins with Alexander Henry, says: "We are glad to learn that some of the gentlemen of the Pennsylvania delegation who were unwillingly led into an indiscreet act of the caucus have promptly withdrawn as a protest against the attempt to force a change from it upon learning the true nature of the movement and the false character of some of the nominations; and we cannot believe that a majority of the Committee of the Senate will give its sanction to nominations which are not in result to General Grant and to the Republican party."

A correspondent gives an account of a protracted conversation with Grant, in which the latter is made to say General Rawlins is absolutely fixed for a Cabinet appointment, but his generosity would prevent him from accepting a position. We don't believe a word of the story. The country must be in a terrible state when a man finds it impossible to discharge the duties of his office faithfully and live on his salary. Once this idea is permitted to take root, farewell to Republican simplicity and Republican institutions.

By the time A. J. vacates the White House, every counterfeiter in the country will breathe the air of freedom. Johnson will go out of office as he came in, a Democrat. Some person or persons unknown will then step in and pardon all of the Chicago Democracy.

The Baltimore *American* reproaches the merchants of that city with hasting citizens for the northern trade, which is worth little, and for inattention to the trade of other sections which is valuable. It complains that the trade of the South is not worth stirring for, and adds: "So far as the Southern trade of Baltimore is concerned, our own impression is that it never has been a prize of first importance, and that the country where a large portion has been carried off is much better than it will be so long as there shall be men, women and children in the South by drinking alcoholic liquors. And as they necessarily are, they increasingly tend, in a few of the interior towns, to adopt their ominous "seven cities" motto, worse than Rome's."

Russia has hit upon a new plan for saving the overflowing industries of Finland. It sends them out of their country and sends them to colonize the Amoor regions. Each man who emigrates receives two hundred acres of ground, tools and stock, all except the land to be paid for in eight years, the men being settled, they are themselves to wholly exempted from taxation for twenty years, and from military service for twenty-one years, and from conscription for sacred but unpleasant duty. The office is said to be crowded with men anxiously non to be Finns and to remain.

The *Scientific American* tells its readers what every physician and student of physiology knows about the silliness and harmfulness of wearing high heeled shoes. When the heel is raised, as in the present fashion, the whole weight of the body, and, as well as the foot, is thrown forward upon the ball of the foot, and to the minimum point of resistance, the effect of such unnatural position is more or less painful, and in many cases permanently injurious. The effect is said to be to shorten the muscles of the calf of the leg, and to produce a tendency to walk on the toes and on the ball of the foot. The ease of prevention is very simple — a low heel.

At the request of the Secretary of the Interior, Mayor O'Neil has prepared a statement of the financial condition of the city for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868:

The reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer show that the balance in the Treasury, November 30, 1867, was [illegible]

Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868	$3,256,042 35
Extraordinary loans in the Treasury, unavailable	43,662 00
Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending November 30, 1868	$3,299,704 35
Payments, viz:	
Ordinary expenditures during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1868	$2,454,580 00
Interest on loans	1,276,000 00
Other payments	1,276,000 00
Total payments	$4,006,580 00
Less premium on gold bonds, unavailable	43,662 00
	$3,962,918 00
Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1868	$3,043,431 47

SINKING FUND.

By an act approved April 13, 1868, the trustees of the sinking fund were directed to purchase certain bonds ordered to be thereafter reported annually to the 30th of November. Their last report, therefore, embraces a period of only seven months.

The following is the "recapitulation" of the operations of the sinking fund from September 1, 1867, to November 30, 1868:

Balance in sinking fund September 1, 1867, to November 30, 1868	$1,737,402 81
Receipts in fund from September 1, 1867, to November 30, 1868	1,454,997 72
	$3,192,400 53
Paid interest	$1,636,997 37
Premium on gold acquired	43 66
Loans redeemed	2,455,304 00
	$4,092,345 03
Balance in fund November 30, 1868	$664,052 70
Balance in sinking fund November 30, 1868	$664,052 70
Balance in sinking fund September 1, 1867	576,000 00
Balance in favor of the sinking fund	$88,052 70

ABSTRACT OF THE STATE DEBT.

By the report of the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund for the year ending November 30, 1868, it appears that the interest accounted for to November 30, 1867, and for three years from September 1, 1867, to November 30, 1867, was $1,636,997 37, and that the amount of loans redeemed during the same period was $2,455,304, a total reduction of the State debt, principal and interest, of $4,092,301 37. Two hundred and nine thousand three hundred and eighty-two dollars and fourteen cents of this amount was applied to the redemption of the six per cent. loan of 1847, and the remainder to the purchase of bonds of the State.

The assets remaining in the Sinking Fund are as follows, viz: Bonds of the United States, six per cents, $1,000,000; bonds of the United States, five per cents, $1,000,000; bonds of the United States, six per cents, currency, $1,000,000; bonds of the United States, five per cents, currency

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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FOR SALE.

Allegheny City Park Improvement

7 PER CENT BONDS, AT PAR.

Water Main 6 Per Cent. Exemption Bonds at 90.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 6, 1869.

Some slight relief was felt in the loan market to-day in consequence of the Government's having more money than it knew what to do with. It did not affect the rates of discount materially and at outer rates than at any time within the last fortnight. It is thought that the worst of the money pinch is well past. There can have since Monday no unusual demand for money, and it has been reasonably but slightly responded to as the banks and private discount houses will only let out gradually from day to day until the market shall become more steady and the volume of deposits are enabled to their normal proportions.

Government bonds advanced throughout the list, and were sold to-day at the highest figures of the week. The open market rates for money ranged from 6 to 7 per cent. Gold was steady and quiet, and closed at 134¼ bid, with few sales at 134¾. Exchange was dull and heavy at 109½ for sixty days and 110¼ for sight. Sterling is nominal and unchanged.

Government securities were dull in the early part of the day, but closed strong at the following quotations:

	Opening.	Noon.	Close.
6's, '81, reg.	113	113	113
6's, '81, coup.	113	113	113
6's, '62, reg.	113	113	113
6's, '62, coup.	113	113	113
6's, '64, reg.	113	113	113
6's, '64, coup.	113	113	113
6's, '65, reg.	113	113	113
6's, '65, coup.	113	113	113
5's, 10-40, reg.	107½	107½	107½
5's, 10-40, coup.	107½	107½	107½
7-30's, 1st series	105½	105½	105½
7-30's, 2d series	105½	105½	105½
7-30's, 3d series	105½	105½	105½

James E. Brady & Co., office of Pond's avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Jan. 5.	Jan. 6.	Jan. Inc.
Gold	134¼	134¼	
U. S. 6's, 1881	113	113	
U. S. 6's, 1862	113	113	
U. S. 6's, 1864	113	113	
U. S. 6's, 1865	113	113	
U. S. 5's, 10-40's	107½	107½	
U. S. 7-30's, 1st	105½	105½	
U. S. 7-30's, 2d	105½	105½	
U. S. 7-30's, 3d	105½	105½	

The following notes, made up from the quotations received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 5 Fourth avenue, show the highest prices of active stocks, gold, and all the various sections of the New York Board during the day:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
U. S. Gov.				
Gold				
Pacific Mail				
Western Union				
Adams Express				
American Express				
United States Express				
Wells, Fargo & Co.				
New York Central				
Erie				
Hudson River				
Reading				
Michigan Southern				
Michigan Central				
Illinois Central				
Cleveland & Pittsburg				
Cleveland & Toledo				
Chicago & Rock Island				
Chicago & Northwestern				
Chicago & Northwestern pref.				
Fort Wayne				
Ohio & Mississippi				
Toledo & Wabash				
Terre Haute				
Terre Haute pref.				

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Yest.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central				
Erie				
Hudson River				
Reading				
Michigan Southern				
Michigan Central				
Illinois Central				
Cleveland & Pittsburg				
Cleveland & Toledo				
Chicago & Rock Island				
Chicago & Northwestern				
Chicago & Northwestern pref.				
Fort Wayne				
Ohio & Mississippi				
Toledo & Wabash				
Terre Haute				
Terre Haute pref.				
Pacific Mail				
Western Union				
Adams Express				
American Express				
United States Express				
Wells, Fargo & Co.				

The New York Herald's financial and commercial review of the week says: The banks of New York have been relieved of the pressure which has been upon them for the last two weeks, and the money market is now easy. The Government has come to the rescue of the banks, and has not only relieved them from the pressure, but has given them a surplus of funds. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to the national banks, stating that he will receive their deposits of legal tenders, without discount, on account of the interest on the bonds of the United States, and that he will pay out the same on the checks of the banks. This is a great boon to the banks, and will relieve them from the pressure which has been upon them for the last two weeks. The Secretary has also issued a circular to the collectors of internal revenue, stating that he will receive deposits of legal tenders, without discount, on account of internal revenue taxes, and will pay out the same on the checks of the collectors. This will relieve the banks from the pressure which has been upon them for the last two weeks. The Secretary has also issued a circular to the collectors of internal revenue, stating that he will receive deposits of legal tenders, without discount, on account of internal revenue taxes, and will pay out the same on the checks of the collectors. This will relieve the banks from the pressure which has been upon them for the last two weeks.

CENTRAL AND UNION

Pacific RR. Bonds.

The cheapest investment now on the market. For sale by

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

COR. FIFTH AVE. AND WOOD ST.

Also dealer in Government Bonds, Gold, Coupons and all kinds of Exchange at market rates.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 134-134¼.

NEW YORK, January 6—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easier and indications are that the reign of stringency in Wall street is over. Currency is flowing here from the West, and the outflow to the South is now comparatively light. For freight or passage apply to

The market for gold was quiet and steady throughout the day, the fluctuations in the amount of interest and dividends, which this month amount to over sixty millions here, are small and few days, and the market is rapidly reached on a point where the supply and demand become the equal representatives of interest to advance. The Board of Assistant Treasurers will meet in this city to-morrow, and the question passed at the last meeting on January 1 will be finally settled. Many people think that the Treasurers will not receive gold for duties, but will receive only legal tenders, and that the Government will not pay out gold for interest, but will pay legal tenders. If this is done, the Government will not be compelled to sell gold to meet its interest payments, and the banks will not be compelled to buy gold to pay duties. The receipts of gold were very light, and the shipments were heavy, the latter amounting to $1,500,000. The receipts of currency were $1,000,000, and the shipments $1,500,000. The Assistant Treasurer paid to-day $1,000,000 in interest, and received $1,000,000 in duties. The receipts of currency from customs were $1,000,000, and the payments $1,000,000. The receipts of currency from internal revenue were $1,000,000, and the payments $1,000,000. The receipts of currency from miscellaneous sources were $1,000,000, and the payments $1,000,000. The receipts of currency from all sources were $4,000,000, and the payments $4,000,000. The receipts of gold were $1,000,000, and the payments $1,000,000. The receipts of silver were $1,000,000, and the payments $1,000,000. The receipts of bonds were $1,000,000, and the payments $1,000,000. The receipts of stocks were $1,000,000, and the payments $1,000,000. The receipts of other securities were $1,000,000, and the payments $1,000,000. The receipts of miscellaneous were $1,000,000, and the payments $1,000,000. The receipts of all kinds were $4,000,000, and the payments $4,000,000.

The following are the quotations for gold:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	134	134¼
Silver	130	132
Sterling	109½	110¼
Francs	5.20	5.18
Prussian Thalers	72	73
Guilders	39	40

The following are the quotations for Government securities:

	Buying.	Selling.
6's, 1881, reg.	113	113
6's, 1881, coup.	113	113
6's, 1862, reg.	113	113
6's, 1862, coup.	113	113
6's, 1864, reg.	113	113
6's, 1864, coup.	113	113
6's, 1865, reg.	113	113
6's, 1865, coup.	113	113
5's, 10-40, reg.	107½	107½
5's, 10-40, coup.	107½	107½
7-30's, 1st series	105½	105½
7-30's, 2d series	105½	105½
7-30's, 3d series	105½	105½

STOCKS.

The market was dull and heavy in the early part of the day, but closed strong and active, with a large business done. The following are the quotations:

	Buying.	Selling.
Pacific Mail	134	134¼
Western Union	134	134¼
Adams Express	134	134¼
American Express	134	134¼
United States Express	134	134¼
Wells, Fargo & Co.	134	134¼
New York Central	134	134¼
Erie	134	134¼
Hudson River	134	134¼
Reading	134	134¼
Michigan Southern	134	134¼
Michigan Central	134	134¼
Illinois Central	134	134¼
Cleveland & Pittsburg	134	134¼
Cleveland & Toledo	134	134¼
Chicago & Rock Island	134	134¼
Chicago & Northwestern	134	134¼
Chicago & Northwestern pref.	134	134¼
Fort Wayne	134	134¼
Ohio & Mississippi	134	134¼
Toledo & Wabash	134	134¼
Terre Haute	134	134¼
Terre Haute pref.	134	134¼

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, January 6, 1869.

Flour is dull and unchanged.

Wheat—Spring dull and heavy; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 30@1 31; No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, $1 25@1 26; Winter Red, $1 35@1 36; Winter White, $1 40@1 41.

Corn is dull and heavy at 70@70½ cash; 70½@71 seller February.

Oats are dull and heavy at 37@37½ cash; 37½@38 seller February.

Rye is dull and heavy at 80@81 cash; 81@82 seller February.

Barley is dull and heavy at 80@81 cash; 81@82 seller February.

Mess Pork is dull and heavy at $20 50@20 75 cash; $20 75@21 seller February.

Lard is dull and heavy at 13½@13¾ cash; 13¾@14 seller February.

Bulk Meats are dull and heavy at 9@9½ for shoulders; 12@12½ for short ribs; 12½@12¾ for short clear.

Whiskey is dull and heavy at 90@91.

Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls; Wheat, 15,000 bush; Corn, 20,000 bush; Oats, 10,000 bush; Rye, 1,000 bush; Barley, 5,000 bush.

Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls; Wheat, 10,000 bush; Corn, 15,000 bush; Oats, 5,000 bush; Rye, 1,000 bush; Barley, 3,000 bush.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 6—Evening.

Flour—The market is firmer and more doing, but prices are without change. Sales 6,000 bbls at $6 90@7 00 for superfine State; $7 00@7 30 for extra State; $7 30@7 60 for choice do; $7 60@8 00 for superfine Western; $8 00@8 50 for common to medium extra Western; $8 50@9 00 for common to good extra Western; $9 00@9 50 for choice do; $9 50@10 00 for white wheat do; $6 75@7 00 for common to medium extra Ohio; $7 00@8 00 for trade and family brands do; $8 00@9 00 for fancy do; $6 75@7 00 for common to medium extra Western; $7 00@8 00 for trade and family brands do; $8 00@9 00 for fancy do; $6 75@7 00 for common to medium extra Southern; $7 00@8 00 for trade and family brands do; $8 00@9 00 for fancy do; $6 75@7 00 for common to medium extra Canada; $7 00@8 00 for trade and family brands do; $8 00@9 00 for fancy do; $6 75@7 00 for common to medium extra California; $7 00@8 00 for trade and family brands do; $8 00@9 00 for fancy do.

Wheat—Receipts 15,000 bush; sales 10,000 bush; prices unchanged.

Corn—Receipts 20,000 bush; sales 15,000 bush; prices unchanged.

Oats—Receipts 10,000 bush; sales 5,000 bush; prices unchanged.

Rye—Receipts 1,000 bush; sales 1,000 bush; prices unchanged.

Barley—Receipts 5,000 bush; sales 3,000 bush; prices unchanged.

Pork—Receipts 1,000 bbls; sales 500 bbls; prices unchanged.

Lard—Receipts 1,000 bbls; sales 500 bbls; prices unchanged.

Whiskey—Receipts 1,000 bbls; sales 500 bbls; prices unchanged.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ohio River at Evening.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

JANUARY 6, January 6, 1869.

The Victor No. 3 arrived from Gallipolis last night and returned this morning. The Telegraph, from Cincinnati to Big Sandy, passed up, and the Kate Henderson, from Pomeroy to Portsmouth, passed down. The Rosedale Packet and Coal City and several other boats passed down to-day. Weather warm and pleasant.

H.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 6.—Weather clear and spring like. River rising, with thirteen feet nine inches in the canal.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Wheeling.....Pocahontas.....Geneva.
Charleston.....Hamilton.....Marietta.
Kanawha.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Allegheny.....Hamilton.....Parkersburg.

Departed.

Wheeling.....P. Donaldson.....Geneva.
Charleston.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Kanawha.....Hamilton.....Parkersburg.

MONONGAHELA RIVER—Twelve feet six inches and falling.

ALLEGHENY—Thirteen feet six inches and stationary.

The marks left standing on the Monongahela, per bulkhead between 6 and 7, are twelve feet falling. The marks on the Allegheny—pier—thirteen feet six inches. The weather was very pleasant for the season.

The steamer Camelia, Capt. Poe, left Nashville for this port on Monday.

The towboat Dick Fulton, left Cairo for New Orleans on Monday.

The steamer Leonidas, Capt. E. Evans, will be the first boat to leave for New Orleans.

The steamer Glendale, Captain J. M. Hare, was announced to leave Wheeling on Tuesday for this city.

The steamers Belle Vernon, Armadillo and Gladstone, were announced to leave Charleston on this port on Tuesday.

The Great Republic has gone to Mound City to get on the ways, where she will be put in splendid order for the spring trade.

The first class packet Lorena, Captain S. W. Inman, has the most of her freight on board and will have dispatch for that and all intermediate points.

The packet Julia No. 2, Captain Coulson will leave Zanesville for Pittsburgh on her regular day, Friday. She will return on Tuesday of next week.

The Nellie Ebert, Captain G. W. Ebert's new boat, is being rapidly completed. She is a splendid model and a fine boat. The Nellie Ebert will load for New Orleans.

The fine packet Messenger, Captain Jesse Brown, is announced for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers this trip.

The well-known packet A. G. Thompson, N. Hughes, master, has been refitted in every respect and will leave Louisville on Saturday, positively, for Memphis and New Orleans. She is in charge of careful officers and will be sure to have a call.

The fine passenger packet U. S. Hutson, J. T. Edwards, commander, will positively leave on her regular day on Thursday, at four P. M. for Memphis and New Orleans. She has the best of accommodations for cabin passengers, and is in charge of first class officers, and is the favorite packet of Captain Thomas W. Rea's new and splendid steamer Leonidas, which is now on the ways undergoing repairs, will be ready for the spring trade. We must say a word also in favor of the Leonidas, for those who have had the pleasure of sailing on her will bear us out in the assertion that she is one of the most comfortable boats afloat. Her cabin accommodations and general interior arrangements are unsurpassed, and her table is supplied with the best the country and the markets afford. Her clerk, Mr. Wm. Lee, is a model clerk, and is ever ready to accommodate his passengers. Captain Rea's new and splendid steamer Leonidas, which is now on the ways undergoing repairs, will be ready for the spring trade. We must say a word also in favor of the Leonidas, for those who have had the pleasure of sailing on her will bear us out in the assertion that she is one of the most comfortable boats afloat. Her cabin accommodations and general interior arrangements are unsurpassed, and her table is supplied with the best the country and the markets afford. Her clerk, Mr. Wm. Lee, is a model clerk, and is ever ready to accommodate his passengers. Captain Rea's new and splendid steamer Leonidas, which is now on the ways undergoing repairs, will be ready for the spring trade. We must say a word also in favor of the Leonidas, for those who have had the pleasure of sailing on her will bear us out in the assertion that she is one of the most comfortable boats afloat. Her cabin accommodations and general interior arrangements are unsurpassed, and her table is supplied with the best the country and the markets afford. Her clerk, Mr. Wm. Lee, is a model clerk, and is ever ready to accommodate his passengers.

INFORMATION BY MAIL.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Cincinnati & Pittsburg R. R.

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

INFORMATION BY RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Co.

Parkersburg.

The Pioneer left Parkersburg at 10 A. M. yesterday, and will leave Pittsburgh at 4 P. M. to-day. She will be followed by the Hibernia on Thursday, and the Ella Hough on Friday. The Pioneer

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE LAW EXPOUNDED.

Report of the Committee Appointed to Report on the Question, etc.

For nearly two years past certain sections of the law relating to taxation have been subject to efforts and proposals for the repeal or amendment of a law inimical to all methods of taxation, and one which will be found highly beneficial to the people and to the City Treasury by the maintenance of a law of uniform and equitable taxation. Those who have opposed and sought to repeal the law have done so on the ground that the system of taxation was unjust and unequal, and that the committee have not been able, as yet, to report any considerable progress in their work. They have made arrangements for getting the records for the Pittsburgh East Liberty, Lawrenceville and Birmingham corners, and Allegheny, and they intend to largely increase the number of books, making the library for this year to be open to the public, and for all of great service to all who may wish to obtain information at any time in regard to the matters and questions which may come before the committee. This is a most important question to the citizens, and it is important that it should be thoroughly discussed, and the books are to be open to the inspection of all who may desire to examine them, so that the fullest and fullest opportunity may be given for the discussion of the question. The committee have been receiving the various papers, and have been engaged in the work of preparing the reports, and they intend to have the matter ready for submission to the Councils at the next meeting of the Councils, which will be held on the first Monday in February next, and they are confident that the committee will be able to report at that time.

The committee have had several meetings, but, as we have said, the work of preparing the reports has been of a very laborious character, and they have not been able to get through with the work of examination, consultation and report.

The first subject for consideration by the committee was the question of the valuation of the property, and the question of the passage of the act of Assembly, which was passed by the Legislature last winter. For this case the law will probably be in force for the year 1869, and the committee have not yet been able to decide whether it is necessary to make any change in the law.

The part of the law that has worked to the greatest loss, and has been most unjust, is the exemption of the property of the State, and of the counties, cities and boroughs, from taxation. This exemption has been extended to the property of the State, and of the counties, cities and boroughs, from taxation, and